THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER, 1 month, - - - - - - - - - - $ 3 00
" 3 months, - - - - - - - - - - 8 00
" 6 months, - - - - - - - - - - 15 00
WEEKLY PAPER, 3 months, - - - - - - - - - - 3 00
" 6 months, - - - - - - - - - - 5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864. [No. 98.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH—CONSERVATISM AND RATIONALISM.

The most important and difficult thing in the world is to know one's self. The next most important and difficult thing is to know one's enemy. Self-love clouds our judgment in the former case, and prejudice distorts it in the latter. It may be useful to inquire, just as we are starting into separate national existence, what causes, what distinctive characteristics, have begotten a settled enmity between North and South, and whether those causes are likely to continue and be enhanced, or to be diminished and removed in the future.

Looking to the settlement and history of the opposing sections, we find a ready solution of these difficulties. The South was settled by conservatives, the North by rationalists. In matters of religion, as well as of government, the Cavaliers, (or men agreeing with them in religious and political opinion,) and the Catholics, who were the first settlers of the South, and whose descendants compose a large majority of the Southern population, and give tone and character to the whole section, were almost to a man conservatives in religion as well as in politics. The new sects and various immigrants that have come in since the first settlement most probably chose the South as their adopted home, because they, too, were conservatives in feeling, sentiment and opinion.—Be that as it may, the religious sects of the South are now all equally conservative and zealously conservative.

From their colonial birth to the present day, Southrons have been distinguished (and sometimes ridiculed) for their hatred of innovation, their respect for the past and their adherence to its customs, habits, practices and opinions, as well in private as in public life. In fine, in religion and politics and in all the affairs of life, they were distinguished for faith and respect for authority. They never inquired into the abstract reason of things, and adopted or rejected them as they concurred with their reason; but were governed by the experience of the past and the weight of authority, human and divine. They did not attempt to bring down the Bible to the standard of their own fallible reason, nor make laws and governments on abstract political principles. Things that had worked well, that had been long tested and approved by human authority, they adopted and followed, without inquiring into their reasonableness. Thus, they were, in every sense, in public and in private life, conservatives. Conservatives by pedigree, descent, habit, association and education.

Within the present century, a new impulse and more decided character were given to their habitual, but as yet unconscious conservatism. The followers of Locke's political philosophy, or, rather, of his contemptible political charlatanism, *the assertors* of human equality, the rationalists in politics, men who rejected faith and authority in all things, whether divine or human; who relied on unaided, uninspired human reason, and subordinated the Bible and all human authority to this fallible, presumptuous reason, made a deadly onslaught on an institution as old, and almost as universal as mankind; an institution ordained of God, and accepted and upheld by the laws and practices of all civilized countries, at least at some period of thier history.

The institution of domestic slavery thus assailed, could only be properly and successfully defended by conservative arguments. We were driven to maintain that it was wright, because it was ordained and approved by God, and by the laws, customs, and usages of all nations. We rejected in its defence all mere abstract reasoning, because we saw that sceptics and infidel philosophers had demonstrated that nothing human or divine, nothing in the moral and nothing in the physical world could stand the test of such reasoning; all existence withered and disappeared before it, with here and there, perchance, an idea floating disconnectedly in the immensity of space. Such we found to be the sad triumph of speculative philosophy and abstract human reasoning, when we were called on to defend human slavery. This compelled us to rely on conservative grounds and arguments. We had unconsciously been all along conservatives in feeling, sentiment and opinions, in all our customs, habits, usages and practices, and conservatives by birth, education and hereditary descent. It was, therefore, easy and natural for us to rely on and to use conservative arguments and authorities in opposition to radical, destructive, speculative rationalism.

We think this little will suffice, or ought to suffice, to show that we are and shall continue, probably, to be the most conservative people in the world, and that our quarrel with the North will grow daily more irreconcileable, whether in peace or in war, as they become daily more speculative, radical, sceptical, infidel, and rationalistic.

Whilst the South was being settled by Conservatives, the North was about the same time settled by the Puritans, who were eminently radical and revolutionary in their political as well as religious doctrines. They upset the monarchy in England, beheaded the King, and would have instituted anarchy and confusion but for the stern will and despotic rule of Cromwell. They were at war with all existing forms of religion, and all existing forms of political polity. They even abjured in America, for a time, the common law of England as no part of their institutions. Each congregation framed its own religious faith, made its own church, in fact, set up its own God, and construed the Bible to mean just what they pleased. These congregations were little democratic theocracies, who established religions, laws and government according to the lights of their own reason, irrespective of the wisdom, the authority or the experience of the past. They were, in America, as they had been in England, rash and presumptuous reasoners or rationalists. They were not the first rationalists. One of the earliest and most conspicuous sect of rationalists were the Socinians or Unitarians, who rejected the doctrine of the trinity because it was contrary to human reason. In like manner the Quakers were rationalists, because the Quakers were rationalists, because they made all religion to consist in obeying the dictates of their inner light or reason. They did not reject the Bible, but subordinated it to their inner light, and accepted it because it concurred with that infallible guide. Such, we learn from Mr. Bancroft and other writers, were the doctrines of the early Quakers. What they are now, we know not. Rationalism, introduced by the Puritans, is gradually undermining all religious and political faith and all conservative opinions at the North. The marriage institution, reduced by them to a mere civil contract, begat frequency and facility of divorce, led next to Mormonism, and we suppose had culminated in free love.—But pure Yankee reason is about to achieve a still higher triumph in intermarrying the blacks with the whites. The last stride of rationalism they term miscegenation.

The institution of marriage is not the only one assailed. Private property, especially separate property in lands, is denounced by all the Abolitionists, who are the ruling power at the North. Indeed, almost every old and venerable human institution has been subject to the crucible of their rationalistic philosophy, and found wanting, found incompatible with pure, abstract human reason. The *fiat* has gone forth from the closets of their philosophers—(and every one, especially every woman, at the North, is a philosopher, ready to do away with this old, crazy world, and make a better one in its place)—that a new order of things shall be established, called Communism, in which all things shall be free for the use and enjoyment of all people. When the war is over, Mr. Greeley and the other socialistic philosophers may find the disbanded soldiery admirable instruments wherewith to carry into practical effect their brilliant theories and philanthropic purposes.

There are two historical anecdotes—one occurring in Virginia and the other in Connecticut just after the English revolution—that admirably illustrate the opposite characters of the two sections. When the Virginia House of Burgesses heard of the beheading of the King, they, by solemn resolution, denounced it as the blackest of crimes, and his judges as the basest of traitors and murderers, at the same time terming the deceased King a holy saint. Some years afterwards one of the regicides fled to Connecticut, and died there; and a marble monument has been erected to his memory at Yale College.

In all other societies, except in Colonial America, Conservatives and Radicals, or, as we prefer to call them, Rationalists, were found side by side, and almost as equal in numbers as males and females.—Here the singular spectacle was presented of adjoining colonies or societies—the one section all Conservatives, the other all Rationalists.

These opposite traits of character have been growing more and more distinct, and more deeply marked from the first settlement up to this time. Beginning with liberalism and free inquiry, the North seems about to wind up with free love, amalgamation, infidelity, agrarianism and anarchy, whilst the South becomes daily more conservative.

We have already said that all of the churches of the South were conservative. That is the natural, normal and usual condition of all religious societies and institutions. Liberals, radicals and infidels continually charge Christianity with upholding Government, and opposing all change, innovation, progress and improvement. This charge cannot justly be preferred against the churches of the North. The clergy there, of all denominations, are the most reckless theorisers and speculators, the boldest innovators, the most zealous rationalists and radicals, to be found in the community. They are all abolitionists, socialists, communists, sceptics, agrarians, or infidels. They take the lead in politics, and have made the pulpit a mere rostrum for stump speeches and abolition lectures. When religion becomes anarchial and revolutionary, Government and all its laws and institutions are in danger.

One reason why we have employed the term "rationalism" rather than "radicalism," as the opposite of "conservatism," is because a very numerous and learned sect of German Christians have been called, for the last forty years, Rationalists; whose distinctive peculiarity is, that they reject whatever is miraculous or supernatural in the Bible, and accept only what concurs with their own reason, observation and experience. This has made the term current and intelligible. Rationalism in politics is older than rationalism in religion. It began with Plato. It has ever failed in practice, and only been fruitful of bloodshed, revolution and anarchy. Locke is the author of modern political rationalism, as he is also of modern materialism and infidelity. His political writings begat the former; his metaphysics the latter.

The foundation of his political philosophy, the single idea from which he deduces his whole system, is the bold, gratuitous assumption of the doctrine of human equality, from which he precedes quite as gratuitously and falsely to assert that all government is of human contrivance and built upon an actual social contract. Conservgtives all hold, with Aristotle, that society and government are prescriptive, as old as man and as natural, and that their origin and growth are and ever will be hidden in obscurity.

The framers of the Declaration of Independence introduced not only the doctrines, but the very words of Locke into the preamble of that instrument, and the Chicago abolition nominating convention took the words from that instrument and adopted them as part of their platform. If the editors of the *Whig* will review Locke's Political Philosophy, they will find we did not err in calling him a shallow philosopher and the author of abolition.

We owe him no good will and shall give him no good words. Before his day, in modern times, but few political rationalists had appeared in the world. Among them were Sir Thomas More, Lord Bacon and Harrington. But Locke's philosophy, carried to France, begat almost universal infidelity and rationalism in the learned circles of society. It brought about the first French revolution and all the many European revolutions that have succeeded it. And now there is scarcely an author or politician in Western Europe who is not a rationalist in politics, religion and almost everything else. All the English Reviews admit and deplore this state of facts. These rationalists are called Socialists, Red Republicans, Radicals, Communists, Young England men, etc. Our North only differs from Western Europe in pushing their destructive theories further, and is apt to be putting into practice what European philosophers are content to confine to the closet.

We of this Confederacy are the only people in Christendom contented with our religions, social and politieal institutions, and, therefore, the only conservative States or nations. The rest of Christendom is dissatisfied, and intent on change. The Yankees, the most dissatisfied and intent on change of all others. Are we not right to call ourselves Conservatives, and to call them Rationalists?

In fact, this is a war leng brooding between faith and authority on the one side, and mere abstract human reason on the other—between Conservatism and Rationalism.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

PERSONAL.—General Bragg has returned to Richmond, from his visit to the Army of Tennessee. On his way back he stopped awhile at Macon and Charleston. The General, when here, was in excellent spirits, and was the guest of General Jones.

Hon. C. G. Memminger has returned to his home in this city. The Ex Secretary, though in good health, plainly shows the traces of the official cares and anxieties which have weighed down upon him so long.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The *National Intelligencer* states that Lincoln's cabinet embrogilo still continues. While a change in the War Department is decided upon, he is perplexed as to the proper individuals to succeed Mr. Stanton, and the delay in a change has been caused by the difficulty he has experienced in finding the right man. Some curious developments in regard to this matter will soon be furnished to the public.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BUSHELS.	POUNDS.
Wheat,	60
Shelled Corn,	56
Corn in the ear,	70
Peas,	60
Rye,	56
Oats,	32
Barley,	47
Irish Potatoes,	60
Sweet Potatoes,	55
White Beans,	60
Castor Beans,	46
Clover Seed,	60
Timothy Seed,	45
Flax Seed,	56
Hemp Seed,	44
Blue Grass Seed,	44
Buckwheat,	52
Dried Peaches,	33
Dried Apples,	24
Onions,	57
Salt,	50
Stone Coal,	80
Malt,	38
Bran,	20
Turnips,	55
Plastering Hair,	8
Unslacked Lime,	80
Corn Meal,	48
Fine Salt,	55
Ground Peas,	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel.
A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.
A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.
A box 4 by 4 inches. 4½ deep, contains ½ gallon.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 2½ deep, contains 1 quart.
Ten gallons Pickled Onions, 83 pounds.
Ten gallons Sour Krout, 81 pounds.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CONCERN OF ARENTS, NORFLEET & CO., IS this day dissolved by the sale of Mr. Arents's interest to Mr. D. T. Williams. All parties indebted to, or holding claims against, the concern, will call on either party for settlement, for which purpose, only, the name of the concern will be used.

GEO. ARENTS,
HILL & NORFLEET.

NEW CONCERN.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of WILLIAMS & NORFLEET, for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Commission Business, and have taken the large and commodious warehouse on the corner of Main and 13th streets.—We shall be constantly supplied with the most choice brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cotton Yarns, Domestic and Woolen Goods, direct from manufacturers of established reputation. Also, all classes of goods now to be had. Consignees may rest assured of prompt and especial attention to their interests. Liberal advances will be made on all consignments in hand. Consignments of country produce will also be attended to and prompt returns made.

D. T. WILLIAMS,
N. M. NORFLEET.

NOTICE.—Having, in accordance with the above announcement, retired from the Auction and Commission Business, I return my thanks to my friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to me in my business connections heretofore in this city, and respectfully ask a continuance of their favors to the new concern of Messrs. Williams & Norfleet.

GEO. ARENTS.

Richmond, Va., August 10th, 1864. 94—10t.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR GRINDing Sorghum yet offered to the public. Carefully constructed, under the immediate supervision of a gentleman for several years resident on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience, with best material, and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills, of 2 and 3 rollers, horrizontal and vertical, and Syrup boilers, from 20 gals. to 120 gallons, for sale.

Address SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. Mills and Boilers delivered at Egypt, on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville, on North Carolina Railroad.

July 21, 1864. 77—1mpd.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.

July 25, 1864. 80—ts.

Headquarters N. C. Reserve.,
RALEIGH, Aug., 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED TO THE LIEUTENANT GENeral Commanding Reserves, that deserters from the army are permitted to remain unmolested in certain counties of this State. It is hereby made the duty of the Senior Reserves to apprehend and deliver them to the nearest Military Commandant; and the Captains of the different companies are this order, in their respective counties.

By command of Lt. Gen. Holmes.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

August 9, 1864. 98—7t.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

Scotch Snuff.

80 BOXES SOUTHERN STARR SNUFF, WARRANTED equal, if not superior, to any brand of snuff in the market, for sale low to close out a consignment.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

August 13th, 1864. 97—3tpd.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, another supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.

August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESumed on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Spruill. For circular address

REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.

July 18th, 1864. 74—tf.

For Sale,

100 BALES OF GOOD COTTON IN FAIR ORDER.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

August 12th, 1864. 96—6t.

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia,
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
July 26, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERAL RUFUS BARRINGER, COMmanding Brigade of Cavalry Army Northern Virginia, is hereby authorized to take possession of all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians or other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when he is satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States. All arms, &c., dropped by our troops or the enemy on their lines of march or on battle-fields or left or sold by officers or privates to persons not in the military service, are the property of the Confederate States. No person in the military service has a right to sell or otherwise dispose of arms, &c., except where under the orders and regulations of the Ordnance Department.

Gen. Barringer will not delegate this authority to any one except commissioned officers of his own command, who will be furnished with a copy of this authority, and with instructions to furnish receipts to parties from whom arms, &c., are taken under its provisions.

By command of
General R. E. LEE.

[Signed,] BRISCO G. BALDWIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Ordnance Officer,
A. N. V.

Under this authority I desire especially to gather up Moddelian saddles. These saddles were captured from the enemy. There can be no private property in them. Partizan rangers and others have no right to sell them, except to the government, which pays fixed prices for the captures.

This brigade is much in need of good saddles. Nany of those we have are ruining the horses' backs. The men are losing largely and the service suffering severely by those saddles being withheld faom it, often abctracted by soldiers. I appeal to all patriots to come forward and voluntarily give them up to the officers and men of this brigade in their respective localities, who will receipt for them. Those now at home, and especially all on "horse details," are requeired to gather up these saddles, also Sharp's rifles, Colt's repeaters, and other cavalry arms and equipments, the property of the Confederate States, and bring them back into the service. All reasonable expenses incurred in this way will be re-paid them.

I claim no right at present either to seize or impress these arms and equipments; but I confidently expect every honest man, not in the field, to give them. They ought to be ashamed, in a time like this, to be seen with them.

RUFUS BARRINGER,
89—2w. Brigadier General.

LOANS

ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

DEPOSITES ON CALL WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositories at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Richmond, July 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITORY,
Raleigh, N. C., July 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS OF EIGHT AND SEVEN PER CENT. CERtificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of ANY Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depository.

C. B. HARRISON,
82—tf. C. S. Depository.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS,"

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but olny for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro'-Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro', J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt.

GEORGE W. DEEMS'
Goldsboro', N. C.

July 25th, 1864. 82—d&wlm.

SHOE MANUFACTORY!

I AM CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURING AT Thomasville, North Carolina,

LADIES' LACE BOOTS,

Made of the finest French Calf Skin, with Morocco tips and eyeletts—

LADIES' FRENCH CALF GAITERS,
GENTLEMANS' do do do
Do do do Boots,
Do Kip Brogan Shoes,
Heavy Negro Brogans.

A. A. WILLIARD.

August 11th, 1864. 95—6tpd.

Large Sale of Wire at Auction.

ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH AUGUST, WE WILL SELL 265 Bales of Iron Wire, Nos. running from 5 to 15. This will afford Telegraph Companies, Tinners, and others in need, a rare opportunity to supply themselves. This wire is new and recently imported.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

August 8th, 1864. 92—tf.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

68—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be losed.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED. PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 268, Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf.

COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, N. C., AS A RUNaway, a negro boy, 8 or 9 years old, weighs about 45 pounds, 4 feet high, yellow, says his name is JIM, was hired to the Hospital at Weldon, and that he belongs to Mrs. Sophia Allen. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs,

W. H. HIGH,
Sheriff.

June 28th, 1864. 57—d1twtf.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS			
One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

THE
Illustrated Mercury!
Illustrated Mercury!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY:
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,

WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col. David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Chief Justice, Richard H Pearson, Yadkin; Associate Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven. Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 15, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

TAKE NOTICE.

We hereby notify the subscribers of the *Conservative*, that we have adopted the CROSS MARK, to indicate to them when the times their subscriptions have expired, or are about to expire. We trust our daily and weekly visitations have been sufficiently welcome to induce our friends to renew their subscriptions when their time is out. We will thus be encouraged to make our visitations still more acceptable.

Col. Russ Again.

We give Col. Russ a hearing by publishing his card "To the Public," which will be found in another column. We shall dispose of him in a few words, so far as further newspaper controversy is concerned.

It will be remembered that we have made no charge of disloyalty against Col. Russ. We did express a want of confidence in such loyalty as he has manifested; and we doubt not that a large majority of Conservatives will agree that the language employed by him, is not the exponent of such respect for our government as comes up to the standard of true patriotism. We do not believe, and have not said, that Col. Russ was a *traitor*: but we esteem his language as seditious, and as neither indicating a sufficient interest in the success of the Confederacy on his part, nor as calculated to inspire the people with a proper regard for it.

If, therefore, Col. Russ considers himself charged with disloyalty by us, he must certainly know that for an accusation, which embodies the most pointed insult and indignity that language can convey, he has his remedy, inasmuch as we are personally responsible to him, as we are to all others, for every word concerning him or them, used in the *Conservative*. We shall not prostitute this journal by indulging the language of recrimination.

We beg leave to be excused from any political affiliation with Col. Russ, or the other leaders of the so-called "straitest sect," who with malice aforethought set themselves to work to disorganize and disrupt the Conservative Party. Those who were deceived and misled by these designing leaders have a right, upon learning their error, to be admitted into the Conservative family. The door will not be closed against them. Nor have we any affiliation with those, who may have voted for Gov. Vance as "a choice of evils," or who virtually supported Mr. Holden by not voting at all. We wish the Conservative party to remain purged of all such elements of discord and disorganization. The party will be much better off without than with them.—We shall continue to adhere to "the golden mean"—the middle course is always the safest.

Conservatism and Rationalism.

We invite attention to the able and interesting article entitled as above. It appeared as a leader in the Richmond *Sentinel*. In the main, we regard the positions and deductions in the essay correct; but we think the author is mistaken in identifying Puritanism with Rationalism. The Yankees as a people are distinct from the Puritans, who constitute merely an element of the Yankee character. The large influx of German rationalists into the Northern States for the last twenty years, with some admixtures from other European nationalities, has had not a little to do with tempering the Northern mind, and producing the state of infidelity and rationalism now so general in some of the Northern States.

The conservatism of the South is ably vindicated. In a previous article the *Sentinel* characterized North Carolina as the most conservative State in the conservative South. Conservatism, then, being a chief characteristic of the South, and more particularly of North Carolina, is it not eminently fit and proper that the term "Conservative" should attach to that very large and respectable class of people in this State who are opposed to all radical and extreme measures? Let those who profess not to understand the significancy of "Conservatism," as we of the Conservative Party use and understand the term, read the article alluded to, and we think they cannot fail to have an appreciable idea of the application of the term; nor can they fail to conclude that such extremists as Holden are anything else but conservative.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

Let no one be disheartened by occasional and partial successes of the enemy. The work of exhaustion is going on, whether they succeed in battle or are defeated. Victories cost them a great many men and a great deal of money, and they are already very short both of men and money. When not fighting, they are exhausted at the rate of three millions of money a day, and probably lose four thousand men a day by natural death, by desertion, and by the expiration of terms of service. When they fight and get advantages, or even victories, the loss in men and money is doubled or quadrupled, and the process of exhaustion goes on twice or four times as fast as when there is no fighting. When they fight, and are defeated, as they usually are, the loss in money, or money's worth, ranges from ten to a hundred millions per diem, and the loss in men from three or four to fifteen or twenty thousand.

Time is victory to us and defeat to them; for every day weakens and exhausts them, whether they be idle, defeated, or victorious. Nobody now apprehends subjugation in the South, and no one hopes for it in the North. The war is reduced to a mere question of time. How long can the North hold out? Time fights on our side, and time conquers all things. Let's be patient, and happy, too, in anticipation of the many enjoyments that surely coming peace will bring along with itself.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

LAST MAN AND LAST DOLLAR.

The meaning of the Lincolnites who so glibly use this pet phrase is, that they will be "last man" to go to "the front," and that they intend to steal the "last dollar" from the government in the "prosecution" of the war—on the treasury.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE PEACE QUESTION.

But the other day the opposition party of the South was loud and angry, pertinacious and persistent in its denunciations of this paper, because, as they falsely alleged or argued, it was opposed to peace. It now as falsely finds fault with it for proposing or tendering undue concessions. We have not changed or modified its course or its opinions one hair's breadth. It ever was, and is now, willing and anxious to make peace, provided it be made on terms that shall not impair, trammel or jeopard the thorough independence, the honor, the rights, interests and territorial integrity of the slaveholding South.

In suggesting that all subjects would be open for discussion when we began to treat for peace, we but intended to reply to Mr. Lincoln, who proposed to open negotiations by *ultimata*, in which he as good as said to us, "I will treat with you for peace, provided you will let me prescribe all the terms."

Those who find fault with this paper tread in the precise footsteps, and follow precisely the example of Lincoln. They would have peace, (at least they say so) but only on condition that before entering into the negotiations they be allowed to prescribe all the terms. They and Lincoln each know that there never can be peace on such conditions. They know that freedom of discussion is essential to peace negotiations, to bringing about peace. But their whole sole object appears to be to trammel the Administration; so to trammel it that it will be utterly impossible, in any contingency or on any terms whatever, to open or assent to peace negotiations. It is impossible to conceive that they are actuated but by a single motive, and that the wish to embarrass the Administration and to bring it into disrepute, wholly reckless of the consequences resulting to the country. It matters not how long the war shall continue provided they can glut their hatreds, and see their predictions of evil fulfilled.

To-day they recklessly and falsely charge us with being opposed to peace, and with throwing every obstacle in our power in its way, and to-morrow, although we have not in the least modified our course, they deliberately and falsely charges us with proposing to make undue concessions in order to bring about peace.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

For the Conservative.

GEN'L. HOSPITAL, No. 8,
RALEIGH, Aug. 12th, 1864.

Mr. Editor: It is seldom the case, that one in my position can find either time to write or matter to fill a news journal, but I should not feel satisfied, did I not comment a little upon the very interesting time we've had to day. A delegation of young ladies (beautiful) from Durham's, Orange county, honored us with a visit this morning, bringing with them truly an abundant supply of good things for our poor sick soldiers. Dr. Richard Blacknall, and his accomplished daughter, Miss C. B. Blacknall, Misses Chandler, Ward, and Proctor composed the party. The articles furnished were such as were most needed and hardest to obtain, and the agreeable and entertaining society of the donors, made it altogether one of our happiest days spent since the war. We would be glad to see such committees every day.

J. T. P. C. C.

HUNTER'S WAR ON WOMEN.

Hunter, the monster, openly proclaims a war on the women of the South. Read the following extract, from a lady to her daughter, written from the Sweet Springs, under date of the 1st of July, and published in the *Enquirer*. One of the first ladies of the land went to the scoundrel Hunter to ask him for a guard to protect her house. He told her to go home, that he had determined to burn the house; that he intended to burn every house within five miles of any spot at which any of his men had been bushwhacked. She said: "Surely, General, you cannot be in earnest in saying that you intend that women and children shall suffer such a calamity in addition to all besides that is the necessary consequences of war." He replied in these remarkable words: "I do intend that the women shall suffer; I organized this raid for that especial purpose; the women of the South are the fiends that have kept up this war; they have thrust their fathers, sons and brothers into the rebel army, and have endured everything that could incite the men to go on with the war, and I intend to crush the proud, rebellious spirit of you Virginians. I am coming back to burn your grain fields, to make a desert of the pride of the earth, to desolate your country, and to starve women and children, but what they shall come back to their lawful Government—the best Government on the face of the earth."

TEN RULES FOR MAKING BUTTER.

In making good butter, there are several nice operations to be gone through with which requires an eye to cleanliness, forethought and some little experience.

1. On milking clean, fast, yet gently, regularly twice a day, depends the success of the dairymaid. Bad milkers should not be tolerated in a herd, better pay double price for good ones.

2. Straining is quite simple, but it should be borne in mind that two pans, about half full each, will produce a greater amount of cream than the same milk in but one pan; the reason of this is the greater surface.

3. Scalding is quite an important feature in the way of making butter in cool weather; the cream rises much quicker, the milk keeps much longer, the butter is of a better color, and churns in one-half the time.

4. Skimming should always be done before the milk becomes coppered; otherwise much of the cream turns into whey and is lost.

5. Churning, whether by hand or otherwise, should occupy forty or fifty minutes.

6. Washing in cold soft water is one of its preserving qualities, and should be continued until it shows no color of the milk by the use of the ladle. Very hard water is highly charged with lime, and must in a measure impart to it alkaline properties.

7. Salting is necessarily done with the best kind of ground salt, the quantity varies according to the state it is taken from the churn—if soft, more, if hard, less; always taking the taste for the surest guide.

8. First working, after about twenty four hours, is for the purpose of giving it greater compactness.

9. Second working takes place at the time of packing, and when the butter has dissolved the salt, that the brine may be worked out.

10. Packing is done with the hands or with a butter mall; and when butter is put into wooden vessels they should be soaken two or three days in strong brine before using. After each packing cover the butter with a tight lid.

REVENGE IS SWEET.

"Seymore," an intelligent correspondent of the *Daily News*, is somewhat apologizing because the rebels destroyed bridges and private property in their march through Maryland. We confess we see nothing to apologize for in this act, even though they had razed every house to the ground, and destroyed every vestage of property in their track that they could not conveniently carry away. "Revenge is sweet," according to the old adage, and consequently, if they had burned and destroyed, leaving naught but the blankness of desolation and ruin wherever the feet of the invader pressed our soil, it would only be the mildest retaliation for the unnumbered outrages and crimes which have been committed against defenseless, unprotected women and children in the South by our armies during the last three years of terror and blood shed.—*Bergen (N. J.) Democrat.*

FROM TEXAS.—A private letter from Texas says that the prospect of a heavy crop in that part of the Confederacy is promising. It also states that the people are in fine spirits, and the Yankees have nearly all left the Texas coast.

☞ The following comprises the members elected to the next General Assembly, as far as heard from:

SENATE.

1 Pasquotank and Perquimans—
2 Camden and Currituck—
3 Gates and Chowan—Eure
4 Hyde and Tyrrell—
5 Northampton—J B Odom
6 Hertford—Wynns
7 Bertie—John Pool
8 Martin and Washington—Jesse Stubbs
9 Halifax—M L Wiggins
10 Edgecombe and Wilson—J E Powell
11 Pitt—E J Blount
12 Beaufort—E J Warren
13 Craven—Nathan A Whitford
14 Carteret and Jones—M F Arendell
15 Green and Lenoir—J P Speight
16 New Hanover—Eli W Hall
17 Duplin—W R Ward
18 Onslow—I N Saunders
19 Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—J W Ellis
20 Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright
21 Sampson—Wm Kirby
22 Wayne—Benjamin Aycock
23 Johnston—T D Snead
24 Wake—W D Jones
25 Nash—A J Taylor
26 Franklin—W Harris
27 Warren—T J Pitchford
28 Granville—R W Lassiter
29 Person—Winsted
30 Orange—John Berry
31 Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane
32 Chatham—E Straughan
33 Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump
34 Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch
35 Anson and Union—Smith
36 Guilford—R P Dick
37 Caswell—Wm Long
38 Rockingham—D W Courts
39 Mecklenburg—W M Grier
40 Cabarrus and Stanly—J E McEachen
41 Rowan and Davie—W B March
42 Davidson—H Adams
43 Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews
44 Ashe, Surry, Watauga, Yadkin and Alleghany—J Horton
45 Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—Boyle
46 Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—S F Patterson
47 Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle
48 Rutherford, Polk and Cleveland—Dr W J T Miller
49 Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Yancy, Mitchell and Transylvania—M Patton
50 Macon, Haywood, Cherokee, Clay and Jackson—Col S C Bryson

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—C F Faucett and R Y McAden
Alexander—J M Boyle
Anson—Dargan
Alleghany—
Ashe—
Beaufort—B S Donnell, David Carter
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, James Bond
Bladen—J W Russ
Brunswick—D L Russell
Burke—J J Erwin
Buncombe—James Gudger
Cabarrus—W S Harris
Caldwell—
Camden—
Carteret—S D Pool
Caswell—Montford McGeehee and S. S. Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Cumberland and Harnett—J G Shepherd, John McCormick, and A D McLean.
Cherokee—
Chowan—Banbury.
Clay—
Cleveland—
Columbus—Geo Forney.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Z Smith, Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, L Hanes.
Edgecombe and Wilson—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W E Davis
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Guilford—D E Caldwell, A Klapp, A S Holton.
Granville—E Grissom, J S Amis, P P Peace.
Green—H H Best.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Dr S L Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—A W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—Lyle.
Madison—Brown.
Martin—S W Otterbridge.
McDowell—Craig.
Mecklenburg—E C Grier, J L Brown.
Mitchell—
Montgomery—Jordan.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—Capt G C Lewis.
New Hanover—S J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S S Staneill.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimons—
Person—Cunningham.
Pitt—C Perkins, B G Albritton.
Randolph—Joel Ashworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmend—B F Little.
Rockingham—Strong and Boyd.
Rutherford—Carson and Bryan.
Sampson—L S Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—
Transylvania—
Tyrrell—
Union—
Wake—G H Alford, C J Rogers, D G Fowle,
Wayne—M K Crawford, J. H Caho.
Warren—T J Judkins, W T Alston,
Washington—L C Latham.
Watauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkid—A C Cowles.
Yancey—Young.

THE EXAMPLE OF 1775.

"We will eat no lamb;" promised the multitude seeking to retaliate; "we will wear no mourning at funerals; we will, none of us, import British goods," said the traders in the towns. The inhabitants of North Carolina set up looms for weaving their own clothes, and South Carolina was ready to follow the example. "The people," wrote Lieutenant Governor Sharpe, of Maryland, "will go upon manufactures." "We will have homespun markets of linen and woolens," passed from mouth to mouth, till it found its way across the Atlantic, and alarmed the kings in council; ladies of the first fortune shall set the example of wearing homespun; it will be accounted a virtue in them to wear a garment of their own spinning." "A little attention to these manufactures will make us ample amends for the distresses of the present day, and render us a great, rich, and happy people."—*Bancroft.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 12, 1864.

In some remarks which I made in Raleigh on the 5th day of August, 1864, returning thanks to my friends for the support they had given me for the office of sheriff of Wake county, I said, among other things, that I had to contend with the whole power of both the Confederate and State Governments, whose officials are the most corrupt of any on the face of God Almighty's earth. This declaration was made in connection with the fact which I had just stated, that universal conscription and a free ballot could not exist together.

The *Conservative* caught up this remark of mine about the governments and their officials, and endeavored to show that I assailed the governments as corrupt: Then proceeded to charecterize me as a disloyal person. To this the *Standard* replied, setting forth correctly the language which I used, and its meaning, and vindicating me against the charge of disloyalty. Here I had hoped and had a right to believe the matter would rest; but the *Conservative* of the 11th. instant repeats the charge, and brings forward a certificate signed by eight persons to substantiate it. These persons say they understood me as 'charging the Confederate and State Governments with corruption, as well as government officials.' And the editor of the *Conservative* says 'it is true Col. Russ brought in the officials, after using the language about the governments, but regarded this more of an enlargement than a modification of his tirade against the governments.' There is, then, no substantial difference between my assailants and myself as to the language which I used, and the only question is as to its construction. The assignees, being my enemies, and therefore unjust judges, that I denounced the governments as corrupt; but I declare that such was not my purpose, but that I intended my remarks to apply to THOSE who administered the governments. Indeed, I was careful to qualify my allusion to the governments, as the editor of the *Conservative* himself admits, lest it might be inferred by uncharitable persons that I was hostile to the governments themselves. I regard the governments, apart from many of those who conduct them, as excellent in their character; they are my governments as much as they are the governments of my assailants. I contribute as much of my property as others do in proportion to what I have, to carry them on; and I am as deeply interested in their preservation and their success as the editor of the *Conservative* and his eight active and willing certifiers. So far as President Davis is concerned, I did not deem it necessary to allude to him during my entire campaign; and as to Gov. Vance, while I differed with him as a Conservative on principle, I always spoke of him in terms of respect; but when, at the end of the contest, I saw and felt the means which had been used by their subordinates and dependents, to defeat me, and to blast if it were possible the reputation of many of my friends by holding them up as traitors to the country, I confess I was indignant, and I spoke accordingly. But I am still pursued, and held accountable for a forced construction of language used under such circumstances, and that too with as much strictness as if I had been carefully measuring and uttering my feelings under oath.

The character of the certifiers, and the relation nearly all of them, so far as I know them, hold towards the governments, affords the strongest confirmatory evidence that the whole power of the governments, through its officials, was brought to bear to defeat me. They not only labored to defeat me before the people, and thus misuse and pervert the interest which my friends and myself have in common with them in the two governments, but they seek, after they have thus defeated me, to destroy my reputation by holding me up as a seditious, disloyal person. I know it has been fashionable for years past in this State, to represent true Conservative, as traitors to their sections. The 'hideous mark' has been placed on as true men as ever lived, simply because they could not perceive the wisdom of seceding from the old government when the Cotton States seceded. This was done, in the outset, by the leaders and tools of the secessionists themselves; but it seems that this spirit of proscription and intolerance is growing and spreading, and that professed Conservatives, having taken lessons from their former enemies, are engaged in the work of placing this 'mark' on some of their own brethren. No man has yet dared in my presence to hint even that I am disloyal. I have only to say, and I mean what I say to be understood and received in a personal sense, that if any man intimates even, that I am disloyal or untrue to my country, that man is guilty of gross, wilful, unmitigated falsehood.

The political contest in this State is over, and I had hoped that the estrangement and bitterness of feeling between Conservatives was at an end. I have no regrets, at my course. I did what I believed to be my duty to my principles, and my friends, and I would pursue the same course again under similar circumstances. But I feel that the main and the great hope of the country is in the Conservative party, and I am anxious to see it again a unit. If it is the pleasure of the Conservative and those for whom it speaks, to continue the strife and thus widen the breach, that purpose should be frankly avowed; but if they wish harmony, and are disposed to bury the past, and to look to the future and thorough re-union of the Conservatives of the State, it will be indispensable that they, as well as those who agree with me, shall show this wish, this disposition, and this hope as to the future by their acts.

Very Respectfully,
JNO. P. H. RUSS.

From the Mobile Evening News.

NORTHERN NEWS.

SENATOBIA, Aug. 6.

Northern papers to the 3d contain nothing of special importance.

The peace party is evidently increasing rapidly in numbers and boldness.

Vallandigham is making speeches. The Sanders and Greely correspondence is good capital for the Democrats.

Much depression prevails on account of Grant's failure before Petersburg.

Between 12,000 and 15,000 Yankees have gone from Memphis to Holly Springs, and several transport loads have gone to Vicksburg. The impression prevails that the chief object of the movement is to secure a healthful location.

Yellow fever and a disease, name unknown, are prevailing in Memphis to an alarming extent, rendering a movement of troops from there necessary.

From the Mobile Evening News.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MOBILE NAVAL BATTLE.

FORT MORGAN, Aug 6.

I communicated this morning by flag of truce with the enemy's gunboat bound for the Pensacola hospital, with Admiral Buchanan and our wounded on board, and obtained the following correct list of casualties from D. B. Conrad, Fleet Surgeon, of the Mobile Squadron:

TENNESSEE, FLAG SHIP MOBILE SQUADRON.

Killed, John Silk, first class fireman, and Ed. Killkenny, fireman

Admiral Buchanan, compound comminuted fracture of the right leg. Tibia only, from the splinter; it may require amputation. He is doing very well, and in no danger as yet. Wm. Moore, seaman, terribly wounded, right arm torn at shoulder. J. C. O'Connell, Second Assistant Engineer, slightly, shoulder and thigh by splinter, in no danger; A. P. Post, pilot, slightly, face and ear, doing very well; Wm. Rogers, 3d Assistant Engineer, very slightly, shoulder by splinter; Wm. Davis, seaman, badly in head, in no danger; James Barry, marine, ear and face; J. McCann, marine, slightly.

SUMMARY.

Killed,	2
Wounded,	8

STEAMER SELMA.

Lieutenant and Executive Officer, John Comstock, killed instantly. 'Stand by your guns, my men,' were his last words. John E. Murray, Master's mate, killed; Wm. Hall, gunner's mate, killed; Jas. Rooney, seaman, killed; Jas. Montgomery, seaman, killed; Bernard Ryler, O S. mafines, killed; W. R. Frisby, landsman, killed; C. Shepherd, killed; Capt. Pat W. Murphy, slightly wounded in left wrist, doing well; Danl. Lenhan, seaman, in left chest; Henry Frater, landsman, slight; John Gillihan, seaman, left arm, slight; John Shield, seaman, contusion of face, slight; John Villa, slight; John Davis, slight.

SUMMARY.

Killed	8
Wounded	7

R. J. THOM, Capt. and A. I. G.

WHEN SHALL WE HAVE PEACE.

When the war is successful on our part, the Lincoln organs tell us, that that is no time to make peace, because the rebellion will be speedily subdued if we go on with the courage. When the Confederates are successful the same organs tell us that our national honor and dignity will not allow peace. The question is, when are we to have peace under these conflicting doctrines?—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Bishop Spaulding, of Louisville, Ky., has been appointed Archbishop of Baltimore, in the place of the late Archbishop Kenrick.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Aug. 12.

There has been brisk skirmishing on the extreme left to-day. The batteries on Marietta street and east of the State road opened upon the city at one o'clock this morning, and continue up to the present time, striking a number of houses on McDonough street. No casualties are reported.

The enemy are reported still massing on the left, but making no efforts to extend their right.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Aug. 11.

Heavy firing is reported at Fort Morgan on Tuesday and Wednesday. To-day the telegraph wire was cut between the city and the Fort. Two vessels were off Dog river bar this evening. The Bay shores are covered with the debris of federal vessels.

Large quantities of tar, pitch, and turpentine have been burned to prevent the enemy from coming up the river.

Troops are daily arriving and good feeling exits.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, Aug. 14.

Maj. Carroll, Agent for the Exchange of prisoners, by flag of truce, visited the fleet in the lower bay to effect an exchange of the Dauphan Island prisoners. Farragut stated that the prisoners had been placed at the dinposal of Canby, and that he could do nothing. Arrangements have been made to send packages to the prisoners by their friends.

Gen. Maury has ordered officers and soldiers to remove their families forthwith. Non combatants have again been ordered to leave the city. The enemy are busily crossing the bay in sight.

There are heavy forces in North Mississippi.—Their destination is supposd to be Mobile.

Later from the North.

CLINTON, Aug. 11.

New Orleans papers of the 19th have been received. They state that the Tecumseh struck a torpedo opposite Fort Morgan and went down immepiately. All on board perished, including the captain, except 9 prisoners. After passing the Fort the Tennessee came up through the wooden vessels of the fleet delivering broadsides, and looking for the Hartford, the flag ship of Farragut. The Monongahela bore down and struck the Tennessee amidships. The Tennessee and Hartford then got side by side, the former pouring full broadsides into the port holes of the latter, causing as the *Delta* says, fearful loss of life. Later, the Lackawana and others came up to Farragut and the Tennessee surrendered.

Papers report that Admiral Buchanan's leg will be saved. He told the Yankees he would have been willing to die two minutes after, had he succeeded in sinking the Hartford.

Lt. Comstock, Confederate, and Lt. Prentice, Yankee, are both reported dead.

DIED,

On the cars, between Goldsboro' and Wilmington, near Warsaw, N. C., at 8½ o'clock, a. m., August 13th, 1864, WILLIE BRANTON CHURCHILL, son of P. C. and Wm. B. SMITH, of Raleigh, N. C., aged 1 year, 6 months and 21 days.

"Let them die,
Let them die now, thy children! so thy heart
Shall wear their beautiful image all undimm'd,
Within it to the last."

Headquarters Barringer's Brigade,

August 10th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

TOO MANY MEMBERS OF THIS BRIGADE HAVE been long absent on various pretexts. Conscript Officers and others must be urged to have these parties arrested. No indulgence should be shown skulkers and cowards, while true and brave men are always at their posts. Officers absent without leave 30 days must be promptly reported—to be dropped from the rolls. Enlisted men so absent must be advertised and treated as deserters. Those on sick leave and furloughs must send forward, in due time, the certificates of proper Boards—failing to do so, they must be reported as absent without leave. Those permanently disabled must apply for discharge, retirement, or detail on light duty; and every facility must be extended them to get their papers through, and to secure them (when qualified) suitable places. No pardon can be promised deserters. But it is believed that many have been misled by the unfortunate teachings of others. In such cases (no special aggravation appearing) they MAY be saved by a prompt return to duty: if arrested, they cannot but expect the death penalty—so recently inflicted on two of their command in this Brigade. By command of

BRIG. GEN'L R. BARRINGER.

JAMES L. GAINES,
Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

98—4tpd.

Surgical Instruments.

AT HILLSBORO', ORANGE COUNTY, N. C, ON the 27th inst., I will sell to the highest bidder ONE CASE OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, cost perhaps two hundred and fifty or three hundred dollars before the war.

Also, a very large lot of MEDICAL BOOKS.

J. C. McCOWN, Admr.

Aug. 15, 1864. 98—2t pd.

$500 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE NIGHT of the 2d inst., one bay MARE, three years old, large and likely. Her mane lies on the left side—rather dapple bay, black legs, mane and tail. Taken by Vaughn's Cavalry. Any person that will return said mare will receive the above reward.

JESSE VANNOY.

Wilbars, N. C., July 6, 1864. 13—wöw

SHOES! SHOES!!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEORGE ALLEN,
Greensboro', N C.

August 2d, 1864. 16—wöt.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Audtior.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S W Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commisshry General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.